

ENLIST FOR THE WAR AGAINST THE JINGOES

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AMERICAN SOCIALIST

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Urge All Forces of Labor To Support Meyer London's Peace Resolution

ALL the forces of labor are urged by the Socialist Party national executive committee to join in support of the joint resolution presented to congress by Meyer London, the Socialist representative from New York, demanding that President Wilson call a conference of neutral nations to attempt mediation between the warring nations of Europe. Here is the plan of campaign:

FIRST.—That resolutions and petitions be signed at mass meetings and otherwise in support of the Meyer London resolution, such petitions and resolutions to be forwarded to Meyer London; that all Socialist and labor papers be furnished simultaneously with matter for publication on the subject and that committees be organized at such meetings to further proposed plan.

SECOND.—That official communication thru our executive and international secretaries be opened with the Socialist parties of the leading neutral countries with a view of having them introduce similar resolutions in the parliaments of their respective countries.

THIRD.—That the national executive committee select a committee of three to immediately request a public hearing from the President at which said committee shall urge the President to give this resolution his support as a matter of common decency and humanity.

This committee will consist of Eugene V. Debs, presidential candidate of the Socialist Party in four campaigns; Morris Hillquit, the international secretary of the Socialist Party, and James H. Maurer, member of the national executive committee, president of the Pennsylvania federation of labor, and member of the Pennsylvania legislature. This committee is further instructed that at the hearing with President Wilson, if granted, it shall voice the emphatic protest of the million Socialist voters against the entire so-called preparedness program of the administration as being in the interests of the munition manufacturers, bankers, certain business interests and other exploiters of labor, and which inevitably leads along the bloody path now being trod by our sister nations of Europe.

This plan of action was proposed by National Executive Committeeman Goebel to the executive committee meeting in Chicago, after a communication had been received from Cong. London stating the action he had already taken and the reception it had been given by the press in this country and in Europe. National Secretary Lanfersiek will immediately write President Wilson asking a hearing for the committee chosen.

Their Kaiser and Our President

By WALTER THOMAS MILLS

THEIR KAISER.

"With the present Socialistic machinations it may happen that I will order you to shoot your own relatives, your brothers, or even your parents—which God forbid. And then you are bound in duty implicitly to obey my orders."

THE KAISER, ADDRESSING GERMAN MILITARY REGENTS.

OUR PRESIDENT.

"It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they respond to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist."

PRESIDENT WILSON, IN HIS RECENT MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

I HAVE quoted the above not because their Kaiser and our President are so different, but because their utterances are so much alike.

The German people are urged to fight for the fatherland. But the German Kaiser explains to the young recruits that both their fathers and the fatherland are, after all, only myths. They are bound in duty only to obey the Kaiser.

OUR President explains to Congress and to the nation that our country is in peril, that preparedness is the duty of the hour, and that the real call is to the patriotism of the younger men and of their employers. The younger men are asked to give their lives for the sake of their country, but the employers are asked to give their employees an opportunity to train; and the employers are given the assurance that they should grant this permission because their employees are "in fact to enlist" for the "benefit and protection" of the employers.

THE employers, both in Germany and in America, are asked only to sacrifice the younger men temporarily from their employment. The younger men are asked to sacrifice their lives for their love of country, but the sacrifice in both instances is to be made, not for the common good of all, not for their own advantage, but in personal submission to the personal mastery of the Kaiser; or, for the "benefit and protection" of their employers.

IN the President's message, there is not a line of appeal to the employers to sacrifice their business or to endanger their lives for their country's sake. Instead, over and over again, the appeal is made to the cupidty of the manufacturers for wider markets. It is only to the younger men, who are the employees, that the appeal is made to give their lives, under the pretense that they are to be offered to their country. But here, in the plainest, frankest and most brutal language of which English speech is capable, they are plainly told that "in fact they enlist" for the "benefit and protection" of employers only.

IT has been contended by the Socialists that the military establishment has all along been

orders is alleged to be most in evidence. The letter reads:

"Your recent remarks regarding the failure of the Democratic administration to maintain a cool head in the present capitalist struggle for world control cause me, as a lifelong Democrat, to offer my congratulations to you."

"The danger that confronts the masses of the people is of great scope, and one of the tricks of wealth is to seek to divide our forces and thus strengthen their hold on the bodies and souls of honest people. As I am beginning to see these things I also begin to see that 'patriotism' is a tool to catch the unwary and lead them to sacrifice."

"Why should I, as a thinking man, go forth and kill a brother of another race whom I have never seen before, who never did me evil and who may be just as big a victim of the wage-slavery system as I?"

"Mr. London, the Socialists now have proved that political parties are the most awful enemies of the people they are supposed to represent."

"May God enable you to continue your good fight. Keep it up without fear, and I'll vote the Socialist ticket at the next Congressional election."

WILSON OR FORD?

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

HAMLET or Don Quixote—that is the way a great Russian thinker has divided the human race.

By Hamlet is ordinarily understood the kind of character that is forever pondering the reasons for and against doing something and, in consequence, does nothing. By Don Quixote is meant the desire to do things, without first considering sufficiently whether such things should be done or not.

All thought or all action—that is the division.

But life is not all one or the other. Neither are Don Quixote and Hamlet all one or the other. Especially will this be clear if it is attempted to make of Henry Ford a Don Quixote and of President Wilson a Hamlet.

THERE is a strain of Hamlet in President Wilson, to be sure, especially Hamlet, as he really was. For the Prince of Denmark did more than give himself over to exquisite soliloquies, comparable with the President's rhetoric. Hamlet turned out to be a man of action—thru him the woman he loved, her father and brother, as well as his own mother, the king and himself all die. That is action with a vengeance and with lost time fully made up.

And it may be that, after President Wilson quits writing beautiful sentences to urge his new program of preparedness, he will, as unwittingly as Hamlet, bring about enough bloodshed to atone for his previous apparent star gazing.

Then, too, how can we, in one moment, think of Hamlet as reincarnated in Wilson, with Henry Ford as the modern Don Quixote?

Mr. Wilson is none other than a college professor sent adrift in politics. Mr. Ford is none other than one of the most successful men in American business, trying to deal with humanity. Which should be expected to make the better job of it?

Should President Wilson now accomplish his end of pushing our nation upon the treadmill of militarism he will only have added another name to the roll of war lords. He may be remembered only as we remember—or forget—who it was began or fostered the mad race of the European nations toward the bloodshed.

SHOULD HENRY Ford fail, as well he may, he will nevertheless have done one man's share toward stemming the tears of millions of women whose close of kin are today upon the battlefield, and who have no interest in the conflict so great as to end it and all war.

And if the church observance of the Christ theme is not the dreary mockery of a religious motive, will Christ-mas sermons sound the praise of President Wilson, rather than Henry Ford?

But Hamlet and Don Quixote are both children of poets' fancy. The President and the auto manufacturer, and more particularly the people of this country, are not one or the other. We are mixed of both, in unequal portions.

And so Henry Ford has in him something of the Hamlet, as when Hamlet tried to save his mother from herself and the man she took as husband—and Hamlet was on a fool's errand. But more so still is President Wilson not without his Quixotic touch in this question of preparedness, even if, perchance, no more serious result grow out of his tilting at our supposed insecurity than there would be to, us

YOU ARE A FAILURE, MR. WILSON

YOUR ADMINISTRATION has been accompanied by a panic, Mr. Wilson. It was a panic forced on you by the masters of American finance.

You had tried hard to avert the panic. To slave it off you gave the control of finances exclusively to the big bankers. But after getting the plum they scorned you and forced the panic.

The same plutocrats who were given control of finances by you and who then sought to ruin you with a panic then took part in the war by selling one side munitions—for a profit. You were told it meant trouble, but you weakly permitted them to go on.

Now the same plutocrats, who moulded you in the past frankly tell you that because of their action a war is threatened, and they tell you America must prepare.

And you, Mr. Wilson, recommend the expenditure of half a billion dollars with them to prepare for a war they made possible, with them who have left America without preparation after fifteen years of burden bearing that it might be prepared.

When the plutocrats get the half billion dollars do you imagine they will be loyal to you? Are you a fool as well as a weakling?

They will tell you that the panic and bond issues proves your administration to be a failure, and will demand the election of a standpat Republican in your stead.

Could anybody fail worse than that? Mr. Cleveland did not.

in his sparring with a windmill.

And the great majority of people need be neither Hamlet nor Don Quixote. The day's work and the nation's business is a very sorry thing if it waits upon one man to give it the sauce of tragedy or romance, sorry indeed if upon the will of Wilson or the whim of Ford we beholden for our lives and our destiny. There is more for us to do than be the audience at the play.

IF THE nation spoke thru Henry Ford, if he were our voice, or if we raised our own voice, to call a halt to the war that is, we should be giving America a place in the sun of enlightenment that might mark a turning point in history. Better still if the nation rebuked the President for trying to commit us to the war game, we should be giving such backing to the cause of good will among mankind that the nations of Europe could not but heed us.

This is the time for protest against the expenditure of our resources to build up a war machine that crushes nothing so well as the love of liberty and democracy in the people that build it and move it. It is the time for action that will devote our substance toward those pursuits of peace that will make us the friends of mankind the world over.

Have the people a part to play in the great drama now unfolding before them?

Or do they sit still while Hamlet, in the person of President Wilson, draws the sword that will slay friend and foe, while Don Quixote, as Henry Ford, tries single-handed to storm the windmill of war?

You entered the presidential chair the most loved man in America, Mr. Wilson. Nobody criticised you. But you caught the vision of world conquest and sought to sell the workers of America to slavery; therefore they hate you. And because you will not be a bloody tyrant, business, that you thought to serve, scorns you and will kick you out. It is not fame that awaits you, Mr. Wilson, but oblivion.

They are beginning to admit it more and more. Edward Goldbeck, writing in the Chicago Tribune, says, "One of the aims of the present war is to secure and enlarge the overseas relations of the German trade, particularly in the east." If the United States ever goes to war it will be to find new markets for Morgan, Rockefeller, et al., to exploit. Are you for the conquest of foreign markets?

It may be necessary to split hairs, but it is not in our line. Every second of our time, every particle of our energy, and every penny of our resources are required in the everyday struggle of the workers to emancipate themselves from the power of capitalism and militarism that is crushing out their manhood and destroying their souls.

The issue is whether or not American business shall dominate the world. That far you know your lesson, Mr. Wilson. But the method behind preparedness means the practical overthrow of the republic, with a military dictator succeeding. You don't gather that. Because if you don't business will kick you out, Mr. Wilson.

Plans for an aggressive 1916 campaign were adopted by the state convention of the Kansas Socialist Party which met recently at Wichita.

No Danger of Invasion

By R. F. PETTIGREW.

NOTE.—Here is an article from R. F. Pettigrew, former United States Senator from South Dakota, who shows the inside of the game at Washington, D. C. Mr. Pettigrew, although he declares he believes in the principles of Socialism, has never joined the Party.

In 1911, Pettigrew, by request, contributed an article to the Labor Day issue of the American Federation of Labor, which was promptly rejected by President Samuel Gompers. The article declared:

"The trade union should be universal and include every man who toils, not only in the factory, but on the farm. The strike and the boycott are but crude and savage and wasteful remedies, and I am sure labor will never receive what it earns until the land and implements of production are co-operatively or publicly owned."

"Capital cannot exist without labor and is entirely dependent upon labor, while labor is independent of capital; can do without it. Yet under the present system of production capital exploits labor and takes more than its share of the earnings of labor, and until the system is changed, labor will struggle in vain to secure what it produces."

Here is what Pettigrew has to say about "preparedness."

PROTEST against the administration's plan for increasing the army and navy in order to prepare this country for war. I believe there is less danger of invasion than ever before in the history of the United States. When the present war is over, Europe will have no ships with which to invade the United States and no money to equip an expedition. It would take the victorious nation a year to get ready. Why then should the attention of our people be turned to the preparation for war, which must result ultimately in war?

I also believe that if we prepare, Canada and the rest of North and South America must prepare for war and thus turn this Continent into an armed camp which has for forty years crushed Europe and her laboring population with enormous taxes and resulted in the present universal conflict.

I believe that interested parties are back of this agitation for preparation for war, men who speculate out of the necessities of governments engaged in armed conflicts and who never do any fighting or join the army themselves. No war can be a just war, but a war of defense to repel invasion.

I BELIEVE that the best preparation for war will be to do economic justice by our own population—by furnishing every man a chance to earn a living, protecting him from exploitation by the cunning and the strong and seeing that he has the entire product of his toil, and thus infuse our citizens with such intense patriotism and love of country that invasion would be impossible.

I am certain no European nation or Asiatic nation, for that matter, will undertake to invade the United States. It would take a thousand ships to transport one million men to the shores of the United States from any country. These ships would cost more than two billions of dollars, to say nothing of the equipment and food and armament which they would have to bring with them. And if they should succeed in evading our submarines, and finally reach our shore and land their entire force, while they were doing so we would throw up an embankment of earthworks around them, which the battles of Europe have demonstrated are impregnable. We would not have to attack them—only resist their attacks—and hold our entrenchments. Our submarines

would cut them off from their supplies by sea, and the ultimate result would be their utter destruction by starvation, and without ever being able to leave the shore where they landed. If they landed in Mexico or Canada, the result would be the same—we would meet them on our border line.

IN ALL the history of the world, no great army with its equipment has ever been transported across the sea and successfully invaded any country. For a thousand years England has been free from invasion because of the 20 miles of water which separate her from the continent of Europe. Spain, in the height of her power and greatness, equipped the Armada to invade England and she encircled the English Channel with a vast force of more than ten ships to one of the force of England could bring against her; and yet no landing was made on the English Coast, but her immense ships—twice as large as those commanded by Howard and Drake—went to the bottom, and the Armada, after sailing around England and Scotland, was wrecked in a storm on the Coast of Ireland.

About the middle of the Thirteenth Century, the Tartars, under the leadership of Cubla Kahn, invaded and conquered all China. He then assembled his army on the coast of Japan and, with 300,000 men, crossed the Chinese Sea, expecting an easy conquest of the Japanese Island. The Japanese had not been at war for centuries; nor were they prepared for war, and yet they destroyed this army of Cubla Kahn before they were even able to land a man upon the shores of Japan, and Cubla Kahn escaped back to China with a remnant of but 3,000 men.

There is no nation on earth who would ever undertake to cross the ocean and invade this country, and if they should, they could accomplish nothing, but leave their bones upon our shores, a monument to their folly.

I therefore believe that there is no good motive behind the organized effort to send the Chinese people into spending hundreds of millions to prepare for war.

FEAR OF DISCONTENT.

Leslie's Weekly is out with the startling Christmas statement that "The happiest people in the world are the poor". That is a rather grim joke coming at this time of the year, or what is worrying all the charity organizations? Or does Leslie's claim that to be hungry is to be happy, that there is joy in freezing and suffering.

This organ of Wall Street wants us to pity the rich, who have all the wealth and all the sorrows, it claims. If it is such a sorrowful task sitting on the backs of the workers, we suggest to Leslie's that it advise the plutes to get off. But Leslie's doesn't mean what it says. It wants the poor to think they are happy, while the rich enjoy the fruits of the labor of masses. The plutes hate to think of the poor as being discontented. The poor might get discontented enough to kick the plutes off their backs.

NOMINATIONS IN THIS ISSUE.

All the nominations of Socialist Party locals for candidates for president and vice president and for five members of the executive committee and executive secretary are published in this issue. The executive committee at its meeting in Chicago has voted that all candidates accepting nominations send in a statement of 150 words declaring their position on the question of militarism and war.

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

AN INTERESTING example of what Socialists can do when they are in earnest and pull together is afforded here in this bustling mining camp of Bicknell, Ind., where I addressed a splendid meeting last night.

In the last local election the Socialists won out completely and are now in control of the city administration. The city officials, all miners and workmen, are without exception clean and capable and command the confidence and respect of the entire community.

Mayor Lawton, City Attorney Valentine, and the rest of the official family, including the city treasurer, a veteran coal digger, and the city council and school board, all work together in perfect harmony, in the true Socialist spirit, and there has not been a breath of reflection upon their private character or their public conduct, nor upon the Socialist administration they have given to the city.

The comrades of Bicknell are determined not only to make good in every way in their power, but to strengthen their hold and enlarge the scope of their activity, and to this end they are preparing to start a daily paper, the first and only one of its kind in the state, and altho the undertaking is a bold one for a city of less than 3,000 souls, assurance is not wanting that it will be a success as everything else has succeeded under the clean and willing hands of these thoroughly alive, energetic and resolute-minded toilers in the Indiana coal fields.

During the past week I have been addressing wonderful meetings in the mining camps of Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois. The coal diggers are certainly awake in these parts and with one voice they demand industrial unionism and political action thru the Socialist Party. They are keenly alive to the meaning of capitalist "preparedness" and the necessity of uncompromising, revolutionary, international solidarity.

THE ORDER OF THE DAILY BATH

By JOHN M. YORK.

A BRIGHT woman in a bright magazine says that it is up to everybody to bestir itself and give everybody an opportunity to join the order of the daily bath.

She does not proceed to tell how this may be done.

So I am taking that job upon myself.

Undoubtedly it would be a good thing for the physical, mental, moral, and spiritual health of the people if each and every one of them could take a bath every day.

At present, it is an impossibility for them to do so.

ONLY A SLIGHT minority of the people are financially able to provide themselves with, or to have access to, needle spray and shower baths. These are the easy baths. They do not require a lot of fussing and fixing. You just walk in, turn the water, regulate the temperature of it, and have a thorough, cleansing and invigorating bath in a jiffy. If everyone had access to them, I believe that everybody could and would join the order of the daily bath. It is hardly likely that they will join it so long as they have to fool with inconvenient tub baths.

Besides, while I have no statistics on the subject, I doubt if a majority of the people have access even to tub baths. Millions of families have no bath rooms at all.

Among the people who do have them, there is usually only one in each home. Unless the family is very small, this makes it impossible for them to indulge in daily baths. It is all they can do to edge in a bath once or twice a week.

Each person should have a bath room for his or her very own use, opening off the bed room. It should be supplied with needle spray and shower baths, and also with tub and electric light baths.

THIS is easily possible.

All that is necessary is to introduce Socialism.

The reason the people do not now have these necessities and comforts of life is because the industries and most of the dwellings are owned by a few. This private ownership enables these few to strip the masses of the people of most of their earnings.

Let the industries, and the rented dwellings be owned and controlled by the collectivity, so that the benefits will go to the people who do the necessary and useful mental and manual work.

In other words, introduce Socialism. Then, everyone will be financially able to join the order of the daily bath.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Here is all the week's news worth while boiled down for workers fighting for socialism. They do not have time to read the daily capitalist papers.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12.

Great Britain plans to mobilize American securities valued at four billion dollars.

President Wilson's declaration of war is declared for "preparation."

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Chicago wins 1916 national republican convention to start June 7, one week before democratic convention at St. Louis.

United States demands that France free German and Austrian taken from American steamships.

John J. Halpin, former head of Chicago's district bureau, found guilty of bribery and conspiracy.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Sidney Hillman, head of garment workers' strike in Chicago, declares struggle will be victorious, ends by Christmas.

Austro-Hungarian admirals opposed to dissolution of Austria-Hungary.

Gen. Sir Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as British commander on west front.

Unprecedented demand by French Socialist deputy for consideration of peace terms results in suspension of sitting of Chamber.

Ford peace party is detained by British at Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Strike of 600 employees of the Belt Railway at Chicago, which tied up 12,000 freight cars, is settled.

Million women and girls left in Serbia to face starvation.

United States war taxes to be continued another year. Senator Works, California, urges standing army of one million men.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17.

Mayor Thompson, Chicago, charges police department with grafting, shielding criminals of all kinds, contributing to the present orgy of crime, immorality and inefficiency. He is asking up.

Henry Ford's peace speech released by British. Rep. Gardner, Mass., demands that British investigate peace propaganda of William Jennings Bryan as it adjourns for holidays to meet again Jan. 1.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Villa Guis, near Carranza in Mexico and starts for United States.

Lokal Arbeiter (Berlin) considered semi-official organ and claimed largest circulation of any newspaper in Germany, victim of censor.

President Wilson weds Edith Bolling Galt, widow of Washington Jeweler.

German government officially repudiates perpetrators of violence in this country.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19.

German forces reported to have started offensive in west with possible aim of invading England.

Henry Ford's peace plan, discussed at Christiania, calls for new court at The Hague, with three delegates from each big neutral country.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Price of gasoline jumps another cent, to 21 cents a gallon, breaking all records.

British withdraw troops from two districts on Gallipoli peninsula.

LIEBKNECHT AND LONDON.

Karl Liebknecht has again stirred the wrath of the German reichstag while Meyer London, our own congressman, is pushing his plans for peace in the United States congress.

Cabled reports say that the sitting of the German reichstag was a stormy one, owing to the refusal of the government to answer questions put by Liebknecht.

Liebknecht demanded to know whether the government was prepared to change the regulation of production and confiscation to bring about uniform distribution of foodstuffs, and whether it intended to make a serious beginning looking to the reorganization of the internal political regime during the course of the present session.

The president of the chamber, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuters' Telegraph company, refused to allow a number of supplementary questions submitted by Liebknecht, whose protests were drowned in the applause and general commotion.

DR. LIEBKNECHT, among other questions, wanted to know whether the government was prepared to publish official material concerning "the origin of this world war, especially relating to the diplomatic preliminary history of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, including the official and semi-official negotiations between the German and Austrian governments since the Sarajevo assassination, and the preliminary history of the breach of Luxembourg's and Belgium's neutrality."

He inquired also whether the government would appoint a committee to investigate these matters.

The German secretary of foreign affairs, Herr von Jagow, replied that such diplomatic material had already been published and would continue to be published as was found necessary, but the government opposed the demand for a committee of investigation.

The Associated Press report says that the Reichstag displayed the greatest indignation at Liebknecht's persistency in putting supplementary questions, and finally the president cut short further questions by accepting a question as to whether the government would present a bill providing for the abandonment of secret diplomacy in favor of lasting control by the public and leaving the decision of peace or war to the representatives of the nation. To this von Jagow replied by a brief negative.

REP. LONDON has received a summary of the British press comment upon his resolution calling on Pres. Wilson to convene a congress of neutral nations, which shall offer mediation to the belligerents in the present war.

According to this report, cabled from the British capital, after the resolution had been published throughout the Kingdom the English have

received his suggestion in a favorable spirit.

The Socialist member of the House of Representatives declared that this report makes him confident that he struck the right note when he asked the administration to move for mediation at this time.

"Quite unprecedented deference, not to say complaisance, characterizes the British reaction on Representative London's joint resolution calling upon the President to convene a peace congress of neutral nations," says the cablegram, which comes from an American newspaper correspondent.

"It is all the more striking when compared with the comments made upon the Henry Ford peace expedition."

"Not here, of course, is there any responsible intimation that Mr. London's project, even if carried through, would lead the belligerents to accept mediation. But his notion of what would be a fair basis of peace is described by the Star as 'within the range of practical politics.'"

"HERE IS certainly a good thing come out of Socialism," comments Sir Robertson Nicoll, the veteran Radical journalist. "This kingdom wars to the death for four out of seven London's principles, and would be quite ready to adopt the other three with a few minor limitations that might be settled by a small round-table conference. If the German Socialists are of the same way of thinking as this American colleague, then a sign of light is in the sky."

Rep. London states that he will keep on urging the need of calling the congress of neutrals.

"The belligerents are evidently ready," he said, "to listen to offers of mediation. The recent declarations by the German Chancellor and by the British Premier can have no other meaning. At no previous period in the history of this republic has such an opportunity to serve humanity presented itself to the people and to the President of the United States."

RETURNS THUS far received by Representative Meyer London from the press of this country show that his joint resolution introduced in Congress providing for a conference of neutral nations to mediate between the belligerents in Europe, has everywhere been taken seriously.

The resolution itself was published in a great number of capitalist newspapers, since it was the only one which took up the question of peace from a standpoint of immediate constructive effort. Editorial comment has in no case been marked by ridicule. The most unfavorable comment is the best the remark that London's plan was "too good to be true."

THIS WEEK'S EDITORIAL FROM SOCIALIST PRESS

SOCIALISM AT THE UNIVERSITY (From The Milwaukee Leader.)

The Socialists in Wisconsin have fought every attack upon the university. They had no small part in the defeat of the present administration for hamstringing the institution on the ground of economy.

They have supported every extension of its activities, altho those activities have never been directed by Socialists.

There is no reason to believe that this policy will be changed in the future. Socialists favor every move to extend education, and especially publicly controlled education, and fight every enemy of that education.

But this fact does not close the mouths of Socialists when public educational institutions are attacked. The one thing for which a university stands, if it is true to its name, is freedom of investigation and instruction.

The largest political and economic movement in the world today is that of Socialism. Intellectuals are preparing to change many things greater than that of its nearest rival. In history, ethnology, psychology, education, literature, art and science, as well as in the immediate practical problems of politics and social relations, the influence of Socialism is being thought transgressed by all other influences.

So far has this influence spread that many of those who daily use tools furnished by Socialism are unaware of the source of the instruments with which they work. Where would the department of history at the University of Wisconsin, and all other universities, be if it made no use of the material conception of history, the influence of class interests and economic development? Yet it is to the work of Socialists that these epoch-making ideas are due.

Of political economy Liebknecht once said, and said truthfully, that "since the days of Marx and Engels bourgeois political economy has lived only as it has stolen from, distorted or pretended to refute these writers."

A comparison of modern economic teachings of those of pre-Marxian days will verify this claim. Yet the average teacher of political economy dodges like a frightened broncho when he reaches the subject of Socialism.

When, therefore, the University of Wisconsin raises the question of students for the study of Socialism the same rights and privileges it freely grants to organizations of other political beliefs, the university authorities are not alone guilty of contemptible moral cowardice and treachery to the best friends of the institution. They are also guilty of the one unforgivable sin of the educator, that of choking freedom of investigation and stifling truth.

The most reactionary privately endowed universities have opened their halls freely to speakers of the Intercollegiate society. In many such institutions faculty members freely belong to and share in the work of the association.

In Wisconsin Socialist students are forbidden a meeting place in the university buildings. The institution that thought has, under the Philipp regime, become more cowardly than the supposedly reactionary universities of the "effete east."

Wisconsin has always been proud of the university and its products. The time has come when its university output must be labeled "Tainted Truth."

PREPAREDNESS FOR CONQUEST.

By LINCOLN PHIFER.

It is a great scheme the plutes have, Mr. President. You hinted at it strongly as tho you gloated over it.

You think it would perpetuate your memory if it would be said that during your administration the plan was perfected.

You made it appear that it was to be the western continent against the eastern continent. This is why you advocate Pan Americanism.

This is why you hint at revolution. Canada is the only spot on the western continent that "belongs" to a European power. If she would only rebel and all the other nations unite!

The rebellion of Canada at this juncture, the thought seems to be, would prompt other dependencies of Great Britain to rebel, so causing her to disappear.

With Great Britain out of the way as a competitor, the formidable opponent would be Germany and those she could influence to stand with her.

And with Pan Americanism, the entire western continent united for war, it is clear that America could dominate the world!

It does not matter that it would mean American capitalism. There are millions who would swell with pride and stand for preparedness if they caught the vision.

Therefore you give them the vision if they have their eyes open. You speak of business standing together. You urge union of business interests and western nations.

You speak of the capitalist in whose behalf, and for whose benefit the common soldier must enlist. You understand, Mr. Wilson. The vision of conquest has crazed you.

"IT IS IMPERATIVE," you say, "THAT NO OBSTACLE SHALL BE PUT IN THE WAY OF AMERICAN BUSINESS." What an abject surrender for a so-called progressive!

"The history of business in the United States," you say, Mr. Wilson, "is tied up with the history of the nation." You are eager to make the knot tighter, Mr. Wilson.

"THE EUROPEAN WAR," you say, "HAS PUT THE UNITED STATES IN A NEW RELATION TO THE WORLD." It is the beginning of the fever of conquest that is now deracinating Europe.

Preparedness is further evidence of the fever. Your cabinet has become very belligerent since preparedness received the sanction of the big papers of America.

It is evidently getting things in shape to provoke the war for which preparedness is setting the stage. IF ARMAMENT CANNOT BE FORCED OTHERWISE THE WAR WILL BE FORCED TO FORCE PREPAREDNESS.

I can understand, Mr. Wilson, how big the thing looks to you. America dominating the world! President Wilson setting the movement on foot! It is enough to madden anyone.

And I can understand how the fact that Europe has not hesitated to dominate America may be used as justification for retribution in the form of American domination of Europe.

And of course you mean it all for good. They all do. America is a continent of republics, the eastern continent a world of empires! American domination would mean progress, you think.

You may even talk big of the mission of America to lift the world to a higher plane, of the abhorrence of conquest we hold. But do you expect Europe to believe that? Would we believe it if we were in her place?

And you think only of business. To you all history is business. The future belongs to business. If there should be war the soldier must enlist for the defence and protection of business. No man has surrendered more abjectly to business than you.

What of the worker? Why should he care a rap about the conquest of American business? If he must be robbed of what he produces why not be robbed by European rather than American business, and so save his own hide?

Under the prodding of the business you forget about him, the man who makes all things and has been robbed of all. In thinking of guns you forget the match. In talking of patriotism you forget that love of country may not mean love of nation.

But you will have to reckon with him in the long run. You may fluniate all you please about protecting property. You may increase your own guards. You may resort to the military tyranny that suppresses criticism and slays the critic. But you MUST consider the worker.

There is another thing you forget, Mr. Wilson. That is, business, the you surrender so abjectly to it, is likely to knife you. You are not the humble of man that suits it. You are a fool. You talk too much of popular rights. What is wanted by business is a military dictator.

This means that you are to be set aside. They want a man who will practically end the republic, and you are to be the business world the same kind of a joke Henry Ford is. You must be willing to use the iron heel or else get out. You have gone a long way, Mr. Wilson, but you have not gone far enough.

Letters from "American Socialist" Readers

RULES FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in providing for an Open Forum in The American Socialist ruled that:

"Recommendation No. 6.—An open forum to contain communications from party members or organizations on disputed points of party policy, views and tactics. No personal attacks or abuse or inter-ethnic language shall be allowed. No communication in the Open Forum shall exceed 500 words."

Contributors to this department will facilitate matters considerably by carefully observing this rule.

STIMULUS TO SOCIALISM.—The greatest stimulus to the Socialist movement for the last few years has been the organization of the Y. P. S. L. Circles.

The Y. P. S. L. has made it possible to interest the boys and girls in Socialism, and instills them with the need of taking an active interest in economic conditions and problems.

Their experience in the organization of the Y. P. S. L. fits them for active work in the Socialist Party.

The party organization should realize the advantage of the Young People's Society and assist in forming new circles wherever possible.

Milo C. Jones, State Secretary Socialist Party of N. J.

OUR NATIONAL CANDIDATES.—Now that we are about to put our principle of democracy to a practical test in electing our residential and vice presidential candidates, it is pertinent to call attention to some of the factors that should be considered in making the selections.

First of all we should realize the fact that the primary business of the Socialist Party in any election is to win, and capture political power for the Working Class. We have no business trying to "honor our heroes," "reward our leaders," etc. This is no time for occasion for such business if indeed it ever has a proper place in our organization.

The only question for us to consider is—who can best serve the cause which our party represents?—and in considering this question we should contemplate the effect that the personality of our candidates will have upon the minds of the unconvinced or semi-convinced voter.

It would be a great disadvantage to our party and false to the noble cause we serve for us to nominate candidates against whom an unusual prejudice exists or whose character or loyalty would naturally be challenged or doubted.

We should choose men of unimpeachable character and proven integrity, not only native citizens of the United States as required by the Constitution, but preferably men with typically American Names in order to disarm suspicion in these times and to stand as prima facie evidence of their freedom from "foreign influence" and their loyalty to the people of this Nation.

I yield to none as a strong and positive advocate of equal political rights for women as for men, but in my opinion a woman candidate at this time would bring our campaign as a joke, or a farthing hole in the minds of many people who would otherwise become interested and perhaps won to our cause. We should enter this campaign seriously determined to win and as though we expected to win.

The candidates should be men of broad and tolerant religious opinions, because it is not the business of the Socialist Party to engage in any religious controversy. They should be speakers of unusual ability in order to make an effective personal campaign, but finally, and most important of all they should be experienced party members who are in accord with the established and prevailing principles and policies of the party in order that they may be truly representatives and work in harmony with the party officials.

I am fully aware that some of these suggestions will meet a hostile reception and be denounced by some as grossly opportunistic or worse—as compromising our principles, nevertheless I stick to my first proposition that the business of the Socialist Party is to succeed—to win! I cannot see where exercising a little forethought and common sense would be compromising any principle and I am an opportunist. I believe in using any fair means and seizing every opportunity to accomplish the Revolution!

Bring on your awful avalanche of votes! Who's afraid?—M. E. Edson, Berkeley, Norfolk, Va.

FAVOR CONVENTION.—The Central Committee of Local New York, after carefully considering the whole situation, strongly advises Comrades in all parts of the country to vote "No" on the pending referendum which proposes to do away with the National Convention.

Never in the history of our party was a National Convention more urgently needed than at this time.

The party organization needs attention. To devise ways and means for increasing its membership, improving the methods of party work, and harmonizing the divergent tendencies that naturally grow up within the movement in a country so large and having so cosmopolitan a population as this, is of itself sufficient reason for holding a National Convention once in four years.

The war has raised new questions of party policy which must be settled. Many differences of opinion have of late developed within our ranks. Only by a convention representing all sections of the party, together with the preliminary discussions which such a convention will entail, can these differences be settled wisely and clearly.

A presidential election lies before us. We have reason to expect either a splendid gain or a heavy loss. The situation presents extraordinary opportunities, but it also involves great dangers. Our campaign must be unusually intelligent and unusually vigorous, if we are to avoid the dangers and take advantage of the opportunities. All past experience shows that a National Convention is of the greatest

tions of the working class, and for that reason I hope to see obvious obstructions set into the background.—Ira C. Tilton, Valparaiso, Ind.

A HORRIBLE BLUNDER.—I consider that we (the Socialists) made "a horrible blunder" when we spent so much money for "a red special train" in that memorable "red special" campaign.

I am for the automobile campaign, and I am of the opinion that it is the thing, or the way, to conduct the campaign this year. I think these automobiles should be kept in a continuous campaign work. The Socialist party should conduct a perpetual educational campaign, and I think the auto is the better way to get good and quick transportation over the country. I am opposed to changing the name of our party. We are now living in the age of "ism," and Socialism is the proper name for that universal science. There is a vast difference between Socialism and the Socialist party. One is the science of universal scientific civilization, and the other is an organization of teachers of the science. Socialism is the science that will destroy all governments of iniquity, it matters not where they may be, and it matters not how they may be destroyed. The worst enemy the Socialist party has is the traitor on the inside of the party. I was a member of the 1912 convention, and I know it will be wise to abolish the convention for 1916. The executive committee can write a platform on American ends and means, and I am for the Cincinnati, Ohio, motion. We can use the money that a national convention will cost to a very much greater advantage by sending good speakers and publishing good literature. I understand how hard fellow workers would enjoy meeting each other at the expense of the membership, but it is too "expensive," comrades.—CHARLES A. BYRD, Lakeland, Fla.

KEEP TO THE QUESTION.—I want to beg of you—all of you who are making or amending motions or commenting on them—that you do your best to keep to the question or questions involved.

Sarcastic references relative to the "intellectuals," the "high brow," the "high and mighty," etc., etc., may not be fitting titles for the ones aimed at, but there is no argument involved in such terminology.

That's the tactics the preachers used in lieu of answers to Ingersoll. If a motion is made by a proletarian and it is foolish, it seems to be a waste of time to object to it. If it is a good one, shall we refuse it?

If an intellectual makes a motion why not consider it on its merits or tear it to pieces because it "lacks merit?"

Are there no "intellectuals" save those who have prefixed or suffixed titles to their names? If not, forget that efforts were made four times to rule Marx out of international conventions because he was an "intellectual."

We are always urging that there be more education.

Our education accepted and people become educated—that is to say, "intellectual"—are they to be barred from the party, or hounded while in, simply because they have become educated?

Referendums, amendments, motions and comments are coming confusingly thick, fast and almost furious now and for some time past.

I realize these are in a measure the birth-pains of democracy and that in a sense our active comrades are trying to be the wet nurses. As such don't get excited, lest you injure the child, retard its birth or destroy the organization, (mother) thru or from whom it is expected.

Preachers used to damn Ingersoll because he was "ignorant." (?) Some of us are damning each other because we are "intellectual."

If we are not big enough to discuss the matters rather than the men, we are mighty poor nurses for democracy.

If men deserve exposure, let's do it separate and apart from any motion or referendum.

Whether there should or should not be a convention in 1916 does not depend on whether lawyers are incompetent or crooks, or preachers are sentimental sky pilots.

I hold no brief for anyone. I have no degree attached to my name, save that I was a carpenter; but I want the best that can be gotten, and therefore I am willing to examine the offerings of any and all, letting the matter—not its author—be the deciding factor as to its value.—J. W. SLAYTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FAVORS CONVENTION.—The one argument in favor of the proposal to do away with the national convention is that of expense. It is a pretty small argument. The convention need not cost \$20,000. Now had we been able to do that, how much more is it? Just about 25 cents for each party member once in four years. There is not one of us who does not spend a good many quarters every year for things less important than the strengthening of our national party, to bring together all the state and territorial organizations and all the language federations, at least once in four years, and make us realize that we are one big party, bigger than any section or any race—that is worth many quarters to each of us. Ten years ago, when we had not one-fourth as many members as we have now, we felt that we could afford conventions, and our movement got great good from them. To be quite frank, we had a more live, sound, vigorous party organization then than we have now. Now we had to get into the habit of figuring how cheap we could make it, how much we could whittle down its functions, how many pennies we could save by cutting out this or that party activity. It is a false policy. The more we weaken our national organization, the more we go down. Let us vote down the proposal to abolish the convention; at the same time let more locals second New York's proposal, which will reduce the cost of the convention and yet leave it large enough to be a good working body.—ALGERNON LEE, New York.

NOTES FROM THE LECTURE FIELD

START IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES JAN. 14.

Definite dates for the beginning of the Males-Goebel lectures have now been fixed and these two lecturers will be kept on the road continuously for nearly five months.

The following are the first 27 dates: Males-Goebel

Bridgeport, Conn. Jan. 14-21
New Haven, Conn. 15-22
Meriden, Conn. 16-23
New Britain, Conn. 17-24
Proctor, Mass. 18-25
Concord, N. H. 19-26
Weber, Vt. 20-27
Greenfield, Mass. 21-28
Schenectady, N. Y. 22-29
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 23-30
Oncot, N. Y. 24-31

Hudson Falls, N. Y. Feb. 1-8
Gloversville, N. Y. 2-9
Little Falls, N. Y. 3-10
Buffalo, N. Y. 4-11
Niagara Falls, N. Y. 5-12
Connetquot, N. Y. 6-13
Ashtabula, O. Feb. 14-21
Garden, O. 15-22
Massillon, O. 16-23
Cedric, W. Va. 17-24
New Kensington, Pa. 18-25
York, Pa. 19-26
Washington, D. C. 20-27
Danville, Va. 21-28
Farmington, Va. 22-29

Male and Goebel will work southward into Florida and back towards Chicago, reaching this section about March 10. After that the course will lead thru the southwest to the Pacific coast, up the coast to Oregon and Washington and thence back eastward reaching Chicago again probably late in May.

Definite dates will be published in due time and also all locals informed at least a month or six weeks in advance.

LECTURE COURSES BUILD UP THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP.

Twenty-five new members were taken into the party at one meeting of Comrade Walker.

Comrade Walker tells us of a millionaire manufacturer who attended the lectures in Owosso, Mich., and was so well impressed that he handed in his application for membership in the party. And what was best of all, he handed the comrades \$50 to help in their work.

These lectures seem to be doing better as the course goes on—these efforts have a cumulative effect.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Comrades report that the lectures were not a financial success, but were a decided success educationally. They sold 152 books and pamphlets and are quite well satisfied with results.

State Line, Ind.—Comrade Lakin is still hustling for the lectures that come there Jan. 7, 14, and 21. His last effort is to engage a group of students to help attract the crowds. This is the place where there is no local. One comrade is responsible for the whole thing and all the tickets were sold long ago.

Marion, Ind.—"The best ever in this section on this subject," writes Comrade Lakin, "was Kierpatrick's lecture. Says they could have sold 150 more 'War,

OFFICIAL REPORT

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OFFICIAL REPORT

Kingfisher, Okla.; Springfield, Mo.;
Mesa Gr. Jct. Br., Colo.; Otter Lake,
Pa.; Portland, Br., Ore.; Eugene,
Ore.; St. Paul, Minn. Total, 25.
MCDONALD, D. Butte, Mont.—
Lake View, Ger. Cook Co., Ill.
MCGHEE, JENNIE, Colo.—
Sawyer, Okla.
MCKEE, HARRY, Fresno, Cal.—
J. Gloucester, N. J.
MCKEE, HARRY, Fresno, Cal.—
Clovie, Cal.; Watts Valley, Okla.
MCLISTER, G. P., Okla.—
Tyrola, Okla.
MAGNET, LOUIS, Paterson, N. J.
No. 3, Hoboken, N. J.; Hudson Co.,
N. J.
MAHONEY, STEVEN J., Buffalo,
N. Y.—Liberty, N. Y.; Ithaca, N. Y.;
St. Johnsville, N. Y.; Glens Falls, N. Y.;
Watertown, N. Y.
MALLY, BERTHA H., New York
City, N. Y.
MAKI, JNO. F., Chicago, Ill.—S. S.
Osato, Minneapolis, Minn.
MALEY, ANNA, New York City.—
12. Wd., Minneapolis, Minn.; New-
buryport, Mass.; Fargo, N. D.; Bay-
view, Wash.; Ger. Br. Union Hill, N.
J.; New York City, N. Y.; New York
City, N. Y.; Roberts Co., S. D.; 27. Wd.,
Cook Co., Ill.; Clifton, Ariz.; Central
Boston, Mass.; Alexandria Co., Va.;
Central, N. J.; Wilson, Ariz.; Woburn,
Mass.; Amherst, N. Y.; Vancouver,
Wash.; Asheville, N. C.; Monroe, N. Y.;
Yonkers, N. Y.; 11. Wd., Seattle, Wash.;
White Salmon, Wash.; Baker
School, Wash.; Franklin, N. H.; Sha-
ron, Pa.; Medina, Wash.; 12. Wd.,
Cincinnati, O.; 18. Wd., Cook Co.,
Ill.; Great Hall, Boston, Mass.; Central,
Seattle, Wash.; Gloucester, Camden,
N. J.; Duane, N. Y.; Santa Rosa,
Cal.; Belfast, Me.; Tampa, Fla.; Lodi,
Cal.; Oakland, Cal.; Philadelphia, Pa.;
Marion, O.; Fremont, Colo.; Pasadena,
Cal.; Richmond, Cal.; No. 2245 Corsi-
cana, Tex.; Santa Barbara, Cal.;
Brownsville, Wash.; Las Animas,
Col.; New York City, N. Y.; New York
City, N. Y.; 11. Wd., Seattle, Wash.;
Creek, W. Va.; No. 9 Providence,
R. I.; Yuma, Ariz.; Sonoma, Cal.;
Port Angeles, Wash.; Russell,
Ida.; S. E. Washington, D. C.; Ger.
Br., San Francisco, Cal.; Redlands,
Cal.; Davidson Co., Tenn.; No. 1, Wil-
son, N. Y.; 11. Wd., Seattle, Wash.;
Ken Two, Camden Co., N. J.; Tower,
Mich.; Kentuck Inlet, Ore.; Clifton,
Ariz.; Bull Lake, No. 1, Troy, Mont.;
Pocatello, Ida.; 1. Wd., Hennepin Co.,
Minn.; Olympia, Wash.; N. Yakima,
Wash.; Cedonia, Wash.; Pearsburg,
Pa.; 11. Wd., Seattle, Wash.; New
neapolis, Minn.; Maywood, N. J.;
Portland-Penninsula Br., Ore.; Man-
hattan, Nev.; Br. 7 Essex, N. J.; Che-
lan, Wash.; Altadena, Cal. Total, 78.
MAKLE, THERESA S., New York
City.—Las Cruces, N. Mex.;
Gooding, Ida.; 3. N. J.; Lancaster, Pa.
MARCY, MARY E., Chicago, Ill.—
Mesa Gr. Jct. Br., Colo.; Lettish, Min-
neapolis, Minn.; Lettish, Lawrence,
Mass.; Perkins Co., S. D.; Centralia,
Wash.; Deerfield, Mass.; Toledo,
W. Va.; Richmond, N. Y.; Santa Rosa,
Cal.; Gloversville, N. Y.;
Little Valley, N. Y.; No. 3 Newark,
N. J.; Orting, Wash.; Jewish, Minnea-
polis, Minn.; Ahepatone, Okla.; Ash-
grove, Okla.; Ontario, Ore.; Home
Acres, Wash.; So. Bethlehem, N. Y.;
Watertown, N. Y.; 24. Wd., Cook Co.,
Ill.; Pierce, Fla.; Baylor, Ia. Total,
65.
LORE, LUDWIG, New York City.—
Yonkers, N. Y.; Ger. Br., Detroit,
Mich.; Kings Co., N. Y.; Queens, N. Y.;
Merger, Pa.; Denver, Ger. Colo.
Total, 6.
LOVET, A. P., Tide, La.—Guillory,
La.
LOWE, CAROLINE A., Fort Scott,
Kans.—Alma, Okla.; Spring Creek,
Okla.; Kansas City, Mo.; Wellington,
Kans.; Garnett, Kans.; Tynar, Okla.;
Kirkville, Mo.; New York City, N. Y.;
Pleasanton, Kans. Total, 11.
LOUIS, L. B., Murchison, Tex.—
S. L. Beckorn, M. at L. Tex.
LUND, VICTOR W., Maplewood,
Mo.—Webster Grove, Mo.
LUNN, GEORGE R., Schenectady,
N. Y.—Olive, Mo.; Muncie, Ind.; 1. Wd.,
Cook Co., Ill.; 1. Wd., Cook Co., Ill.;
Mesa Gr. Jct. Br., Colo.; Bolivar,
W. Va.; Essex, N. J.; Ger. Ft. Wayne,
Ind.; Stockton, Cal.; Alexandria Co.,
Va.; J. G. Evert, M. at L. Kans.; West
field, Reading, Pa.; Camden, N. J.;
No. 1, Madison, Ind.; Ger. Br., 1. Wd.,
Cook Co., Ill.; 1. Wd., Cook Co., Ill.;
St. Joseph, Mo.; Longmont, Colo.;
Bellevue, Ky.; Broadfield, Mo.; Nor-
walk, O.; Bath, Me.; Fallon, Nev.;
Haledon, N. J.; La Crosse, Wis.; 23.
& 25. Wd., Br. St. Louis, Mo.; Becka-
wanna, Pa.; Sacramento, W. Va.;
Shamberg, Pa.; Melrose, Cal.; Wash-
ington, Pa.; Lincolnville, Me.; Santa
Rosa, Cal.; No. 995, Waco, Tex.; Ann
Arbor, Mich.; Wilmington, Del.; 8th
Wd., Minneapolis, Minn.; Flushing,
O.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Bergen, N. J.;
Augusta, Me.; So. Bethlehem, Pa.;
No. 24, Los Angeles, Cal.; Albany,
Ore.; Erie Co., Pa.; Beaver, Mo.; Fair-
view, Dayton, O.; No. 2282, Browns-
wood, Tex.; N. E. Washington, D. C.;
Toluen, Ill.; Salem, N. Y.; St. Louis,
Mo.; E. Stancia, N. M.; Glaves-
ville, N. Y.; Shenandoah, Pa.; Arkan-
sas City, Kans.; Kelletville, Pa.; Fal-
mouth, Me.; 3. Wd., Cleveland, O.; N. J.;
1. Guttenberg, Hudson Co., N. J.;
Battle Creek, Mich.; Pleasanton,
Kans.; Home Acres, Wash.; La. Man-
hattan, N. Y.; New Campbell, Brockton, Mass.
Total, 72.
LYNN, ETHEL, San Francisco, Cal.—
Clovie, Cal.; Daly City, Cal.
MCBRIDE, I., Washington, D. C.—
N. B. Washington, D. C.; New Castle, Pa.
—Merger, Pa.
MCARTHUR, JOHN, Abington,
Mass.—Chelsea, Mass.
MCCARTNEY, DR. WM. (no address)—Bird City, Kans.; Glendale,
Cal.
MCCRILL, I. S., Des Moines, Ia.—
12. Wd., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mason
City, Ia.; Centerville, Ia.; Tama, Ia.;
Williston, N. D.; Beloit, Wis.; Red
Oak, Ia.; Des Moines, Ia.; No. 160,
Lith. Des Moines, Ia.; Brazil, Ia.
MCDONALD, DUNCAN Springfield, Ill.
Cook Co., Ill.; Northampton, Mass.; Marys-
ville, O.; Hanover, Lehigh, Pa.; Coal-
ton, Ill.; Webb City, Mo.; Monroe, N. Y.;
Glen Carbon, Ill.; Madison, Ill.;
Carbondale, Ill.; Portland, No. 1,
Ore.; Stamford, Conn.; Jewish, Ind.;
Oakland, Cal.; 10. Wd., Cook Co., Ill.
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Williston, N. D.; Beloit, Wis.; Red
Oak, Ia.; Des Moines, Ia.; No. 160,
Lith. Des Moines, Ia.; Brazil, Ia.
MCDONALD, DUNCAN Springfield, Ill.
Cook Co., Ill.; Northampton, Mass.; Marys-
ville, O.; Hanover,

OFFICIAL REPORT

SINCLAIR, J. E., Cowiche, Wash.
SINCLAIR, UPTON, Gulfport,
Miss.—Clovis, N. M.; Middleton,
Conn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Fargo,
Okla.; Beloit, Wis. No. 1905, Wichita
Falls, Tex.; Augusta, Me.; Woodland,
Cal.; Ger., Rust; Okla.; Cook Co., Ill.
No. 231, Tulsa, Okla.; Cook Co., Ill.
Coal Creek Coal Co., Okla.; Sequim,
Wash.; Chelan, Wash. Total, 15.
SINGER, W. H., West Allis, Wis.
—West Allis, Wis.
SLATTON, JOHN W., Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.; Bethlehem, Pa.; High
Pa.; Hays, Pa.; Finnish, Fayette
City, Pa.; West End Reading, Pa.;
Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Bellevue, Ky.; Mt.
Lebanon, Pa.; New Kensington, Pa.;
Pitcairney, Pa.; Pottsville, Pa.; Carbone,
Pa.; McKeesport, Pa.; Lawrence,
Pa.; 24 Wd., Allegheny Co., Pa.; Br.
15, Los Angeles, Cal.; Seville Br.
Allegheny Co., Pa.; Alliance, O.; Buf-
falo, O.; Canton, O.; York, Pa.; Wash-
ington, Pa.; Allegheny, Pa.; Morgan-
town, Va.; Mercer, Pa.; Chambers-
burg, Pa.; Des Moines, Ia. Total, 27.
SLEATOR, (no address) —No. 55,
Lith., Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLOBODIN, HENRY, New York City
—Amsterdam, N. Y.; Lockport,
N. Y.; Berlin, N. H.; Br. No. 2, Mal-
den, Mass.; Ger. Br., San Francisco,
Cal.; La. Wanda, N. Y. Total, 6.
SMITH, E. S., Clinton, Okla.
Cedar, Okla.
SMOTHERS, R. J., Winston-Salem,
N. C.—Winston-Salem, N. C.
SNOW, W. G., Denver, Colo.—Stock-
ton, Calif.
SPENDER, GEO. W., Columbus,
Kans.—Tonganoxie, Kans.
SNYDER, J. E., Oakland, Cal.—No.
25, Los Angeles, Cal.; Br. 2, Los An-
geles, Cal.
SOLOMON, U., New York City
—Menden, Conn.; Geneva, N. Y.;
St. Albans, Vt.; Elmira, N. Y.; Girard,
Kans.—Tulsa, Okla.; Turkey, Okla.
SOUTHWORTH, O. M., Benton
Harbor, Mich.—Benton Harbor, Mich.
SPARGO, JOHN, Old Bennington,
Vt.—Newburyport, Mass.; Allegheny
Co., Pa.; 3 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Boh-
len, Mo.; Central, Kan.; 18, Kansas
City, Mo.; 18, Kansas City, Mo.;
Mt. Olive, Okla.; Rockport, Ill.; 22 &
25 Wd., Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, O.;
Carbondale, Pa.; So. Slavic Socialist
Org. No. 108, Wyco, Madison Co., Ind.;
Campello Br., Brockton, Mass.; Craw-
ford, Pa.; 20 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.;
Mo.; Houston, 881, Tex.; Manitowish,
Wis.; Daly City, Cal.; Woodlawn, Pa.;
4 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Cook Co., Ill.;
Eugene, Ore.; 9 Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.;
3 Wd., Minneapolis, Minn.; Brockton,
Mass.; No. 1, Sheridan, Okla.; Hud-
son, N. J.; Wa.; No. 9, Cleveland, O.
Total, 32.
SPECKMAN, GEORGE, Indianapolis
Ind.—9 Wd., Marion Co., Ind.
SPIESS, GEORGE JR., Hartford,
Conn.—Hartford, Conn.; Lowell,
Mass.—No. 13, Milwaukee, Wis.
STAFFORD, W. A., Minneapolis,
Minn.—Minneapolis, Minn.; So. Ona-
ha, Neb.
STALLARD, H. H., Snyder, Okla.;
Debs, Okla.; High Prairie, Okla.;
Rockhill, Okla.
STANLEY, S. M., Ft. Scott, Kans.
—Topeka, Kans.
STANTON, FRED, Mulberry, Kans.
—Mulberry, Kans.; Yale, Kans.
STALLINGHAM, WM. SR. (no ad-
dress)—Ger., Cook Co., Ill.
STEEDMAN, ALMO, Chicago, Ill.
—Chicago, Ill.; Denham Spg.,
Ia.; Nappanee, Ind.; Brainerd, Minn.;
No. 1, Detroit, Mich.; Portland, Me.;
No. 13, Milwaukee, Wis.; Northport,
N. Y.; So. Slavic, No. 1, Cook Co., Ill.;
Lettsch, Hudson, N. J.; West Chicago,
Ill.; Mascoutah, Ill.; 32 Wd., Chic-
ago, Ill.; 2 Wd., Chicago, Ill.; 2 Wd.,
Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Newburgh,
N. Y.; Toluca, Ill.; 15 & 16 Wds.,
St. Louis, Mo.; 5 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.;
Philadelphia, Pa.; Jewish, West Side,
Cook Co., Ill.; No. 1, Oshkosh, Wis.;
Kingfisher, Okla.; Milwaukee, Wis.;
Racine, Wis.; Wd. Br., No. 1, Chicago,
Ill.; Slovak, Cook Co., Ill.; Ger., So. Side,
Cook Co., Ill. Total, 30.
STEFANINI, S., Cambridge, Mass.
—Roxbury, Mass.
STEPIEL, R. C., Ellwood City, Pa.
—Laurens, Ellwood City, Pa.
STEPHEN, HAROLD, Schenectady,
N. Y.—New York, N.Y.; Snyder, Okla.;
Wellington, Kans.; 13 Wd., Minneap-
olis, Minn.; Wellsburg, W. Va.; Ken-
more, O.; Portsmouth, Va.; Denver,
Colo.; Cordelia, N. D.; Sheboygan,
Wis.; Erie Co., Pa.; Long Island,
Kans.; Galesburg, Ill. Total, 12.
STEPHENSON, R. L., Temple, Ark.
—Sinclair, Okla.
STEVENS, R. F., Ballinger, Tex.—
No. 1057, Stamford, Tex.
STOFER, OLES, Snyder, Okla.—
Cordell, Okla.; Elk City, Okla.; Canu-
to, Okla.; Spring Valley, Okla.
STOKES, J. G. PHELPS, Stamford,
Conn.—Pittsfield, Mass.; Stamford,
Conn.
STREBEL, GUSTAVE A., Syracuse,
N. Y.—Dolgeville, N. Y.; Syra-
cuse, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.;
Jefferson, N. Y.; Glen Falls, N. Y.;
Sayre, Pa. Total, 6.
STREIF, ALBERT, Portland, Ore.
—Kenilworth, Ore.
STRICKLAND, FRED G., Dayton,
O.—Muncie, Ind.; Hays, Pa.; Sebring,
O.; Coshocton, O.; Cambridge, O.;
Vanderburgh, Ind.; Hamilton, O.;
South Side, W. Va.; Wellsburg, W.
Va.; Flushing, O.; Alliance, O.; Mar-
tin's Ferry, O.; Lancaster, Pa.; Black-
diamond, O.; Wadsworth, O.; Robins,
O.; Aurora, Ind.; Wd. Br., Ind.;
Egypton, O. Total, 19.
STROBEL, GUSTAVE A., Syracuse,
N. Y.—Ger., Schenectady, N. Y.;
Spring Valley, N. Y.
STROBEL, JOHN, New York City
—3 Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.
STROM, ALEX., Williston, N. D.—
Wildrose, N. D.; Twelve Mile Hill,
N. D.
SUTTON, JAMES F., Tacoma,
Wash.—Mary, Wash.; Rosedale, Wash.
SWAN, JIM, Lendera, Tex.—Tan-
glewood, Tex.
TAIT, J. W., Pittsburg, Pa.—Se-
ville, Allegheny Co., Pa.
TAYLOR, J. P., Winston-Salem,
N. C.—King, N. C.
TERLINER, H. G., Memphis,
Tenn.—Trassler, Pa.
THEIMER, EDWARD W., Albion,
R. I.—Manville, R. I.
THEIMER, GUSTAV, Elizabeth,
N. J.—Essex, N. J.
THOMAS, A. F., —, Va.—
Lyndhurst, N. H.; Milwaukee, Wis.

15 Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.; Sheboygan Wd.,
Milwaukee, Wis.; Sheboygan Falls,
Wis.; 8 Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.
THOMPSON, CARL D., Chicago,
Ill.—Haverhill, Mass.; Clinton, Ia.;
Madison Co., Ind.; 20 Wd., Cook Co.,
Ill.; S. S. No. 100, Pa.; Phoenix-
ville, Pa.; Durant, Okla.; Oak Valley,
Okla.; No. 1, Springfield, Mo.; 10 Wd.,
Weta, Okla.; Coshocton, O.; Whiton,
Ark.; Mason City, Ia.; Winston-
Salem, N. C.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Dehe-
sa, Cal.; Elm Grove, Okla.; Beloit,
Wis.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Vigo, Ind.;
Hutchinson, Kans.; Alma, Neb.; Sy-
racuse, N. Y.; 881, Houston, Tex.;
Lawrence, Kan.; 10 Wd., Milwaukee,
Wis.; Lewistown, Penn.; Victor Berger,
Cheyenne, Wyo.; Beaver Co., Pa.;
Fairmore, W. Va.; Winger, Minn.;
No. 131, So. Slavic, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
Geo. Wildin, M. at L., Kans.; Pleasant-
on, Kans.; Lake Worth, Fla.; 3 Wd.,
Cleveland, O.; Grand Rapids, Mich.;
at L. La. 55 Lith., Pittsburgh, Pa.;
Santa Barbara, Cal.; View, Ida.; 8th
Wd., Milwaukee, Wis. Total, 43.
THOMPSON, J. C., Texarkana, Tex.
—Pleasant Grove, Tex.
THOMPSON, MAUD, East Orange,
N. J.—Ger., Dover, N. J.; Essex, N.
J.; Thompson, W. H., Huntington,
W. Va.—East Bank, W. Va.
THURMAN, DR. T. L., Sulphur,
Okla.—Rose Hill, Okla.
THURMAN, W. L., Sulphur, Okla.
—Cordell, Okla.; Holdenville, Okla.;
Sinclair, Okla.; Green Leaf, Okla.;
Woodlawn, Okla.; Dry Creek, Tex.;
Tyrolo, Okla.; Hubbard, Okla.; Hit-
chiway, Okla.; 166, Kingsville, Tex.;
Shawnee, Okla. Total, 11.
TICHENER, HENRY M., St. Louis,
Mo.—Olive, Mo.; Sapulpa, Okla.; No.
1, Lynn, Mass.; Lozier, Okla.; Green
Leaf, Okla.; Oldham, S. D.; Winter-
burg, Okla.; Elm Grove, Okla.; Hack-
berry, Okla.; 1317, Hamlin, Tex.; No.
1, Omaha, Neb.; Central, Kan.; 13 Wd.,
Fargo, Okla.; Kelvin, N. D.; No. 2298,
Cutulla, Tex.; Golden Rule School,
Mo.; Yacont, Wash.; Warren, Okla.;
Norton, N. M.; Hartburg, Tex.; Be-
dington, W. Va.; Martinsburg, Tex.;
Ya.; Matlock, Wash.; No. 160, Lith.
Des Moines, Ia.; Morgantown, W. Va.;
Centralia, Wash.; Corpus Christi,
No. 1, Dallas, Texas; 10 Wd., Milwaukee,
Pa.; Fayette Co., Pa.; Foothill, N. D.;
Mansfield, O.; Shamberg, Pa.; 29
Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Clarkston, Wash.;
Gary, Ind.; Nampa, Ida. Total, 25.
TILGER, B. T., Asheville, N. C.—
Asheville, N. C.
TOWNE, W. C. E., Duluth, Minn.—
Hillsdale, Minn.; Vance, Minn.
TUCKER, IRWIN, St. John, Chi-
cago, Ill.—Vanhook, St. John, Chi-
cago, Ill.; Meherrin, Va.; Su-
mas, Wash.; Wayland, Fla.
TUKKANEN, K. F., Chicago, Ill.—
S. S. Osasto, Minneapolis, Minn.
TURNER, JNO. KENNETH, Gi-
rand, Kans.—Elizabeth, W. Va.; Sa-
panna, Okla.; Woodlawn, Pa.; Alva-
ria, Ore.; Ft. McArthur, Tex.; Rocky
Mt., La.; Rioalto, Cal.; Lower Naches,
Wash.; Muskegon, Mich. Total, 9.
TYLER, W. V., Newcastle, Pa.—
Mt. Vernon, Wash.; Hays, Pa.; Wil-
merding, Pa.; Lawrence, Pa.; McKean
Co., Pa.; Lawrence, Ellwood City,
Pa.; Mercer, Pa. Total, 7.
UTLEY, H. T., Bay, Ark.—Jones-
boro, Ark.
UTTERMANN, ERNEST, San Jo-
se, Cal.—Mesa Gr. Jct. Br., Colo.;
Adams, Mass.; Hoquiam No. 1, Wash.;
Milwaukee, Wis.; Mora, Minn.; No. 6,
Cook Co., Ill.; Austria-Hungary Br.,
Milwaukee, Wis.; No. 108, Cambria,
Wyo.; 6 Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.;
Godalman, W. Va.; S. S. Br., Milwau-
kee, Wis.; 2 Wd., St. Louis, Mo.;
Racine, Wis.; 2 Wd., St. Louis, Mo.
Total, 14.
VAN LEAR, THOMAS, Minneapo-
lis, Minn.—7 Wd. Minneapolis, Minn.;
Tama, Ia.; 4 & 5 Wds., Minn.; 10
Wd., Minneapolis, Minn.; 27 Wd. Br.,
No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.; 3 Wd., Minnea-
polis, Minn.; Milwaukee, Minn.; Little
fork, Minn.; Jewish, Minneapolis,
Minn. Total, 9.
VAN SCHUYCK, O. G., Columbus,
O.—Robins, O.
VIDERINE, E., New Orleans, La.—
WAGNER, PHIL, St. Louis, Mo.—
Rankin, O.; Bloomington, Okla.; M.<

